

000,000 a year; that the United States consumes the whole of that sugar, protecting it by a duty of twenty-four per cent; that the pro-

(Continued from our last.)

able. But what is there about the union between Upper and Lower Canada which is so very desirable? If it is desirable at all it is not because it enables the Lower Canadians to rule us in Upper Canada? (Hear, hear.) The effect of the Union is not merely to impose upon Upper Canada laws which are distasteful to us, but to keep from us those measures which we most ardently desire, if those who are opposed to them happen to be French Canadians. We are ruled in regard to many of our most important affairs by Lower Canada members, joined to a minority of the representatives of our own section. Where is the freedom of a people of whom this may be said with truth? (Hear, hear.) I say not that there are no common interests between ourselves and the people of Lower Canada—there can hardly be two peoples situated geographically towards each other as Upper and Lower Canada, between whom there are not only interests and many bonds of sympathy, strengthened by social and commercial intercourse. We are interested in Lower Canada because we are members of the same great Empire. We are interested in Lower Canada because it has the key to the country, lying as it does between us and the ocean. We have some common interests no doubt visible to all these that we are to sacrifice everything to them for them? Is it not possible for us to maintain such a connection with Lower Canada as will give us all the advantages of those things for which alone union is valuable or desirable, and at the same time enable us to free ourselves of the evils connected with the Union? Now, what was proposed by the Toronto Convention? Simply that each section should manage its local affairs in its own way. What harm was there in this? If it is necessary that to preserve the Union we should constantly be governed by or govern Lower Canada, then the Union is a great evil; and it is the duty of the statesman to consider if there is not some way by which the evil can be removed and the good retained. Those who go for the Union us it is also in favour of all its evils. For my part, I am not in favour of it. (Hear, hear.) I should be ashamed of myself if I were. (Hear, hear.) The more ardently I desire union the more I feel it to be my duty to struggle against those enormous evils which neutralise the value to us of the Union between Upper and Lower Canada. I am not astonished at the Government declaring themselves for the Union as it is. It works very well for them, it keeps them in office, but it does not work well for the country. (Hear, hear.) I claim for those who are desirous of removing these evils by such constitutional means as may be best suited to the purpose, that they are the true friends of the Union, and that those who oppose them, let them call themselves whatsoever they will, are the enemies of the Union, of liberty, their country, and good government. (Cheers.) We are compelled of necessity to urge our rights.—We must urge them—we must point out the evils under which we are suffering; and unless we do so, there can be no true union—no union based upon the principles of right and justice. No one would rejoice more heartily than myself if the means could be found by which a real friendly, cordial union could be established between Upper and Lower Canada or the carrying out of those purposes in respect to which union is really an advantage. It would be a subject for much joy and pleasure to know that here were two peoples, descendants of hostile nations, occupying adjoining Provinces and working together for the common good—one in sympathy and feeling, cooperating for all good purposes—both desiring that their institutions might be assimilated as closely as possible, because a union may be a close one, and at the same time leave untouched many of the national peculiarities of the country, as in the case of the union between England and Scotland. Such a union is this I strongly desire; but the union for which the Government now in power contend is a union founded on injustice, such as makes it perfectly impossible that good feeling and harmony can exist between the two sections of the country. (Hear, hear.) The extreme lateness of the hour, and the utter impossibility of my remaining after the arrival of the cars now nearly due, make it necessary that I should close by again thanking you in the name of the Opposition for the manner in which you have received the toast. (Cheers.) Dr. Coxton was also called upon to respond, and was greeted with applause. He said,—"I beg leave, Mr Chairman, to join my thanks to my friend Mr Mowat in returning thanks for the warm manner in which the toast just given by you has been received. I claim to be no stranger to the Meeting. On more than one occasion I have accompanied the late Mr Baldwin when visiting this Riding, and addressed many of those before whom I now stand, and I was gratified by the cordial reception accorded to me by so many of them. I need hardly say how warmly I concur in the eulogium which both of the last speakers have passed upon Mr Baldwin. His memory is valuable to us, for his history proves that he was may be a statesman and a Minister of the Crown in Canada, for many years yielding vast power, and yet remain free from the slightest taint or suspicion as to his conduct or motives in public life—leaving his name among his countrymen a watchword of public honesty and integrity. (Cheers.) Your present member is no unworthy successor of him—(cheers)—and a more zealous, honorable or able member of the Opposition is, I believe, not to be found in our ranks. (Renewed cheering.) I remember the scene in the House, to which Mr Wilson has alluded in his speech, when the question of want of confidence in the Ministry was under discussion. Your member had eloquently expressed the same opinions of those gentlemen and their course which he has repeated here this day; and he became immediately the object of an extraordinary attack, of which the main features, for want of better material, were the trumpery squabbles of the Toronto Council. No doubt, Ministers and their friends were vexed that the Mayor of Toronto had in Parliament exposed the worthlessness of a certain address then lately concocted by the City Council, outside their doors, and the purposes for which they were elected, and strongly portrayed the indignation of his fellow citizens almost to a man at the double shuffle," and against every one connected in it, from the highest to the lowest among them. (Cheers.) Mr Wilson has told you that the men now in power sought to make capital out of the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this country. Of this, I believe few have any doubt, although the success of the attempt has not yet been very apparent. But there is one feature of that visit which your member has not alluded to, and that is the studied indignities with which your representatives—who in that character were the hosts of his Royal Highness—were treated by these men from the time he first stepped on Canadian soil until he left it. In the first grand procession formed in honor of our Sovereign's heir, the Houses of Parliament—the highest body in the country—were assigned a place somewhere in the rear of the Corporation and Police of Quebec. (Hear, hear.) Of course this was tantamount to a notice to them to stay away, and

At a meeting of the Directors of the County Society, held last Saturday, the programme was restricted to, and coincided with the various Societies of King, Whitehead, and East Gwillimbury, with the view of holding a joint Plowing Match in connection with the Spring Show of the Electoral Association. The plowing match proved to be well attended, and there were a large number of competitors, and a good deal of interest manifested. It is proposed that two committees from each Society be directed for the obtaining. We hope the project will be carried out.

One Ministerial Resident.

A correspondence to the *Leader*, signing himself a "Ministerialist," that "whether of Party or of Region," charges the *Globe* with "an unconscious and exaggerated statement," and draws the inference that the report states "there was over one hundred and fifty deaths and cutters in the procession?" and then says "if they had said fifty and left out the hundred, they would have been much nearer the truth." Now let us see what the *Globe* really says: "altogether as many as 150 cutters and sleighs joined forces at different stages of the route;" and this, we maintain, is strictly true. On coming up Yonge Street, quite a number turned in at Newmarket, and on arriving at the Town Line, a large number also turned off—not desiring to make the long journey by way of Holland Landing. At this latter place and at Sharon, the procession was again largely increased; but on coming towards Newmarket dozens turned at the Town Line rather than make the trip by way of Gosham Street, in order to find accommodation for their horses. This is the reason why the procession through the village was not so great as other points. Again, he says, "I can safely say that not half the number were present" at the dinner; and yet he says "they (the Committee) paid the purveyor 37½ cents and charged 50 cents, thus realizing \$37½." Now, if not half the number were there, how could they realize the amount this unknown "Resident" asserts was the "net profit." Besides, if he were such a pure admirer of the *Globe*, why did he not send his communication to that paper instead of the *Leader*? But he is a master like man. The real truth is, the demonstration has sent terror into the ranks of Ministerialism in the Riding, and we give them joy for all the consolation they can draw from anything said or done on the occasion. With regard to the 12½ cents fee charged, the "committee" learned that a few men like a "Resident" wanted to have all the advantages, without contributing one cent towards the expenses; and the letter in the *Leader* was no doubt the result of an overflow of the pen of the writer, while reflecting on the manner he had been foiled in his giggardiness; for the Reformers could complain at contributing 12½ cents towards the necessary expenses attending such a demonstration.

Since the dinner it has been rumored that Mr. Wilson's opponent in the late contest does not intend to again try his hand; but we intend to have a new Ministerial candidate in the person of the Crown Attorney of this County. We, however, incline to the opinion, that he will not relinquish a certainty for an uncertainty. He knows right well "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and can calculate to a nicety the number of white beans it takes to make fire. The only chance for any show of opposition in this Riding, is for the Ministry to furnish money to some "soft shelled" fond of notoriety: the constituency tonight then be compelled to go through the form of an election; but not otherwise.

Grey Election.

The nomination in Grey took place on Monday last; at Owen Sound—and, as we anticipated, the Solicitor General came in "at the heel of the hunt." Out of over 1000 electors present only some 200 gave Mr. Morrison a show; about the same number supported for N. C. Gowan, while the rest supported the Opposition Candidate, Mr. Purdy. The Sheriff, therefore, declared the nomination in favour of the latter, and we make no doubt he will be returned. Poor Joseph C.,—his game is completely played out; he has lost the regimentship—lost his election—and lost his reputation! And for what? To maintain Lower Canada; domination and preserve the Union! Grey will teach him an important lesson, and serve as a warning to the Upper Canada Ministry who have supported the present Ministry while the General Election takes place next fall.

King Township Council.

A meeting of the above Council was held on Thursday, Feb'y 14, 1881. All the members present, viz.: Messrs. J. P. Wells, (Reeve), W. Moore, A. Davis, A. Webb and A. Thompson.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed; after which a communication was read from W. C. Keele, Attorney for Drs. Hill, Hartley and Martimore, accompanied by an account for furnishing certificate of lunacy of one Wilson. Also, from the Corporation Solicitors, stating the interest on Col. Kingwood's Debentures would be forthcoming almost immediately.

An account was presented from William Dickson, amounting to \$80; for the maintenance and clothing of John Hazelwood, a pauper.

On motion of Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. Moore, the Council went into Committee of the Whole on petitions and communications.—Mr. Webb in the chair.

After examining the various documents before them, the Committee rose and presented the following report:—

In relation to Dickson's claim, your committee recommend the Treasurer to pay the sum of \$88 as compensation in full for keeping John Hazelwood for six years, up to the 1st of March, 1881.

In relation to the communication from W. C. Keele, of Aurora, that the Clerk be

The By-law was filled with the names of
 Graham Doan Collector; W. P. Manners,
 Assessor; and John Silver, Licentia Inspec-
 tor.
 The Council received the report of the
 Council received and adopted the report, after which the
 By-law was read a third time and passed.
 The Council then adjourned, to meet
 on Saturday, the 23rd inst.
 [We will endeavor to give the names of
 the Township Officers in East Gwillim-
 bury, next week.—Ed. Era.]

Township of Whitechurch.

At a meeting of the Township Council, held on
 the 1st inst., was pronounced to give, in the
 name of the *Era*, the names of the
 officers appointed as Township officers in
 the year 1871 for the current year. They are
 as follows:—
 James Mosley, John Jeriman,
 Wm. Murrellman, John
 Sidden, Joseph Bogart,
 Francis Kelly.
 Assessor—
 John Murrellman, Philip
 Baker, Abra-
 ham, Eleazer
 Somely Ran-
 ner, James

First Concension.

1st Div.—Frances Kelly
 2nd " Peter Graham
 3rd " James Mosley
 4th " Thomas L. Heacock
 5th " Isaac Armitage
 6th " John Armitage

Second Concension.

1st Div.—Alexander McKenzie
 2nd " Wm. Cunningham
 3rd " Samuel Ashton
 4th " George Flintoff
 5th " Thomas Teller
 6th " Brook Dennis

Third Concension.

1st Div.—Adam Shirk
 2nd " Thomas Lloyd
 3rd " Christopher Smith
 4th " James Brown
 5th " Robert Travia
 6th " Isaac Petel
 7th " Joseph Mowder, senior
 8th " Philip Bogart
 9th " Michael Wasley

Fourth Concension.

1st Div.—John Cook
 2nd " Thomas Chisold
 3rd " Joseph Scott
 4th " Hugh Walker
 5th " Joseph Gould
 6th " Joshua Willson, junior
 7th " Joseph Taylor

Fifth Concension.

1st Div.—Joseph Shaffer
 2nd " Wm. Foster
 3rd " Samuel Irwin
 4th " Amos Bowerman
 5th " Watson Playter
 6th " Robert Dewsbury

Sixth Concension.

1st Div.—John Macklen
 2nd " James Loadman
 3rd " John Clark
 4th " Patrick Malton
 5th " John Lundy
 6th " Walter Foot

Seventh Concension.

1st Div.—John Barkey
 2nd " Edward McQuillan
 3rd " Joseph Irwin
 4th " John Roberts

Eighth Concension.

1st Div.—Robert Johnson
 2nd " John Falkner
 3rd " David Baker
 4th " George Nesbit
 5th " John Swire
 6th " Jonathan Randall
 7th " Robert Reidhead

Ninth Concension.

1st Div.—A. Stuffer
 2nd " John Falkner
 3rd " Wm. Swales
 4th " John Chamber
 5th " James Paisley, junior
 6th " Wm. Sidden

Tenth Concension.

1st Div.—John R. Brown
 2nd " James Long
 3rd " John Degeer
 4th " Wm. Mattinson

Town Line South.

1st Div.—Crystal Baker
 2nd " Casper Wideman
 3rd " Israel Clubbie
 4th " Philip Cook
 5th " Christian Leuman
 6th " Alexander Saugster

Town Line North.

1st Div.—Thomas Curry
 2nd " Nathaniel Vernon
 3rd " Elijah Rose

Correspondence.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not
 responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Brownsville Demonstration.

To the Editor of the *New Era*.
 Sir—Knowing that you try to keep your
 readers posted up in passing events, and that
 notwithstanding you possess a goodly share of
 energy and perseverance, omnipresence be-
 longs not to you. This being the case, I will
 endeavor to supply you with that which you
 would have possessed had you been present.—
 I refer to the "Temperance Demonstration"
 held in Brownsville on Saturday last, in the
 Temperance Hall. It was what a sailor would
 call a double-decker,—there being both dinner
 and tea; of which nothing more need be said
 than that the good folks of Brownsville sustained
 their well-earned reputation in these mat-
 ters.
 Dinner being over, Wm. Moore, Esq., was
 unanimously elected the "clerk," who, after
 making a few well-chosen remarks, called the
 following gentlemen to a seat on the platform—
 viz.: Messrs. Graham, Hamly, Mackin-
 Holmes, B. Pearson, and Jefferson,—the latter
 being a gentleman of color. The speeches
 were short and contained some very good
 points, especially that of the last mentioned
 who evinced a considerable amount of original-
 ity, which you know is a very refreshing
 characteristic in temperance speakers. Now and
 then Mr. Jefferson is a foggy slave, and has
 been (as he expressed it) but two years
 man; and considering his was an effort of al-
 most genius it was a decided success. If I
 may mention, sir, that if some of the world-be-
 smart men of our race, who assert that negro
 have no soul, had been placed on the stand be-

and position usually assigned to members of the dining room when caught in the act of killing sheep. Speaking having been concluded, the usual formalities going through, there was a regular stampede for the Tea which was secured in such a manner that you would have supposed that the recipients did not anticipate poisoning, or that if they did they intended to put themselves out of the reach of the physicians. As the tea was served by the members of the *Kaibyo*, dressed in *Yukata*, which gave some recitations and dialogues, which were well received, and decorated precisely in a manner in which they were done. There was a good choir in attendance, composed of natives from Lloydtown and Brownsville, and they gave satisfaction was shown by some of their pieces being sung.

Congratulating the *Brasavilla* Division 8, of the position they hold in the temperance world, and wishing them still more abundant success, allow me to subscribe myself,

Your Most Obedt. Servant,

W. C. B.

Adolph, Feb. 12th, 1851.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

The *North Atlantic Telegraph*.—The *Barrardment of Gaeta*.—Commercial Intelligence.

New York, Feb. 16.

The *City of Baltimore*, which left Queens-
bury on the evening of the 31st ultimo, arrived
at evening, bringing £18,472 in specie.

Seven days later than by the *New York*.
The *Empire* Company announce that the
vessel, from *Baltimore*, 6th instant, would be
to fast of the crew line for the present, owing
to the falling out in shipments to the United
States.

LONDON.—A decided improvement in funds,
consols on 29th, advanced 1 per cent., closing
at 91½; 91½ for money, and 91½ a 92 for
account.

LONDON MARKETS.—Jan. 20.—Wheat in
intermediate demand at Friday's prices. Western
dollar 12 24; 12 24; 12 24; Southern 12 25. 6d.
12 29 1/2; white Southern 14s. 1 1/2s. Flour
dollar at 25s. 6d. for extra. Stalks; other
dollar nominally. Corn closed 6d. better; mixed
7s. 6d.; yellow 38s 3 1/2s 3d.; white 40s 2 1/2s.
39s. 6d. Land nominal at 57s. 6d. 52s;
guinea quiet. Ashes dull—pots 29s; pearls
5s. 6d. 3s.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs, dull and
low. English and Foreign wheat rather lower.
Guinea quiet and 6d a 1s cheaper. Coffee firm,
a very firm.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical So-
ciety at London, on the 28th ultimo, the subject
of the proposed North Atlantic telegraph was
discussed. Captain Sir Leopold McClintock
read a paper giving an account of his recent
travels in the *Hull Dog*, and showing the
feasibility of the route. Sir Charles Bright
then read a paper by Captain Allan Young,
who examined the *For*, containing his recom-
mendations as to several landing places of
cable.

The steamer *Queen Victoria* which recently
arrived at Plymouth, while en route for In-
dia with a large quantity of Indian telegraph
reels on board, had been floated and beached
or repairs.

An important Conference on the affairs of
India with reference to the culture of cotton,
was to be held at Manchester on the 31st ult.,
under the auspices of the Manchester Chamber
of Commerce.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree ordering
the creation of a medal in commemoration of
the expedition to China, which will be bestowed
on all those who have taken part in that ex-
pedition.

The *London Times* speaks of friendly repre-
sentations on the part of England being likely
to lead very shortly to important modifications
in the French navigation laws.

The *Course* on the 29th ult., was buoyant,
and the rents closed at 63.

ITALY.

A fresh circular had been addressed from
Gaeta to the Ministers of Francis II., at dif-
ferent Courts. It states that the King is resolved
to meet to the end all perils of his position.

Advices from Gaeta of the 26th, say the bom-
bardment still continued with powerful effect
on the southern and the land side. The fleet
was bravely retired after having silenced nearly
all the enemy's batteries.

AUSTRIA.

Messrs. Roebuck and Lever, as representa-
tives of an English Company, are said to have
offered to supply Austria with ten steamers
armed with rifled cannon, and Austria is said
to have sent a commission to England to re-
quire into the matter.

Arrival of the Jura.

Opening of the British Parliament.—Open-
ing of the French Chambers.—The Em-
peror's Speech.—The Siege of Gaeta.—
Francis II. Appeals to the Sicilians.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 18th.

This Jura passed this point at 7 o'clock
this morning, and furnished the news-boat of
the Associated Press with despatches of the
latest news.

This English Parliament was opened ac-
cording to programme on the 5th instant.
The Queen delivered her speech in person.
She alluded pointedly to the political troubles
of the United States, expressing her fervent
wish that there may be an amicable adjust-
ment of all difficulties between the different
sections.

The steamship *American* from Boston,
Jan. 23rd, arrived at Liverpool, Feb. 4th.

Flour dull but steady with a partial ad-
vance of 3d. per barrel. Wheat firm with
an advancing tendency; in some cases there
has been an advance of 1 per cent. Corn
firm and has advanced 1/2d. 3d. per quarter.

Provision market was generally dull, with
a declining tendency. Beef heavy; Pork
dull; Bacon quiet; Lard quiet; Tallow
dull. Ashes—pots steady, at 29s 20 6d.
Pearls quiet at 29s 30s.—Sugar Steady;
Coffee quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed
at 91½ a 91½ for money; and 91½ for
account. Wheat firm, at an advance chiefly
on free qualities. Sugar and coffee firm
tea firm. Money market active at previous
rates.

SECOND DISPATCH.

A Calcutta telegram of Jan'y 11th says
news has reached there that the American
Ambassador was repulsed from landing in
Japan.

The Bombay mails to Jan'y 12th had ar-
rived in England. News unimportant.

The London and Liverpool underwriters
had advanced the rates to one per cent. on
cargoes from the Southern States, owing to
the increased fires in cotton ships, and war
risks.

Mrs. Gore, the distinguished novelist, is
dead.

The French Chambers opened on the 4th.
The Emperor's speech opens with an ex-
planation of the liberal concessions and great
latitude granted to the Legislature, and
refers to the satisfactory nature of com-
mercial reforms and treaties, and then refers
to foreign affairs. He said he had endeavoured
to prove that France sincerely desires
peace, and that without encroaching illegi-
timate influence. She does not pretend to
interfere where her interests are not concerned.

The *London Times* regards the speech

For Seminal Weakness, or any disease of the genital organs, caused by the secretions of youth. Price \$10 by Mail or Express.

N. L.—Dr. AMOS & SON, intend to say the most skeptical as to the merits of this treatment, pledge themselves that in any case, if it does not improve the patient, in a fair trial, the money will be refunded, returning the instrument in good order.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURE.

For Seminal Weakness, Pains in the Loins, Affection of the Kidneys; Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Skin, and all these other affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produce constitutional debility, inveterate, irremediable, and, in the last, destroy both body and mind.

COUNTRY INVALIDS.

Persons in any part of the world may successfully treat in forwarding a correct list of the case, with a remittance for medicines, &c., which will be returned with the medicines, and from other arrangements.

Address Dr. AMOS & SON, Main or Buffalo, N. Y.

The Confederate States of America.

(From the Tribune, Feb. 12.)

This is the title under which the Convention of the six Gulf States have organized a Provisional Government, with a Constitution, a President, a Vice-President, a Congress, and with all the paraphernalia of a government, "with full powers and ample funds." Whether this peculiar amplitude will enable the seceding States of Florida and Mississippi to pay the long debts of which they have so long defrauded their creditors, is a point on which no information is furnished by any reporter about the Convention.

Under this Constitution, which has been adopted without being submitted to the several States, a Provisional Government has been organized by choosing Jefferson Davis as President, and Alexander H. Stephens as Vice-President—appointments which have been foretold for some time past. A permanent Constitution is at once to be elaborated by a Committee of the Convention, which has now taken the title of a Congress; and a tariff is to be enacted, and the various Executive Departments of Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Navy, and Post Office, are to be immediately put in operation. Meanwhile, all laws of the United States are continued in force.

Our Montgomery dispatch avers that no proposition for compromise or reconstruction will be entertained by the new Confederacy. Very likely this is the sentiment of the most voracious members of the Convention; but it is notorious that their feeling is not shared by Messrs. Davis and Stephens. Both of these leaders aim at reconstruction, that is, at returning to the Union and introducing into its Constitution such Pro-Slavery amendments as they may deem proper. This delusion has been much cultivated in the South.

At this particular juncture it will also be interesting, in view of a coming legislation, to note some of the statistics of the several seceding States with reference to their population, State debt, &c. They are as follows:

Population of 1860.	State Debt for 1860.
Fla. 874,566	\$1,000,000
Ala. 902,406	\$1,000,000
Miss. 1,285,000	\$1,000,000
La. 1,121,000	\$1,000,000
Georgia 1,270,000	\$1,000,000
South Carolina 1,100,000	\$1,000,000
Florida 874,566	\$1,000,000
Total	4,452,798

This is a population exceeding by 522,826 that of 1790, at the close of the Revolutionary war.

THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY.

The city of Montgomery, the capitol of Alabama, has assumed such a sudden importance as the capital of the Southern Confederacy and the seat of the federal operations of the new government, that we give below a brief sketch of its locality and surroundings. It is situated on the left bank of the Alabama river, 331 miles by water from Mobile, and is 889 miles from Washington, D. C. It is the second city in the State in respect to trade and population, and is one of the most flourishing inland towns of the Southern States, possessing great facilities for communication with the surrounding country. For steamboat navigation the Alabama river is one of the best in the Union, the largest steamers ascending to this point from Mobile. The city is also the western terminus of the Montgomery and Western Point Railroad. It contains several extensive iron foundries, mills, factories, large warehouses, numerous elegant stores and private residences. The cotton shipped at this place annually amounts to about one hundred thousand bales. The public records were removed from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery in November, 1857. The State House was destroyed by fire in 1819, and another one was erected on the same site in 1831. The present population of the city is not far from 16,000, and it is probable that, with all its natural advantages, the fact of its present location as the Southern capital, will soon place it in the first rank of Southern cities.

Wheat, says the *Oven Sound Times*, continues to arrive in large quantities, from the interior. The competition has been lively, and the price higher than could reasonably be expected here. The same may be said of Meaford; which is becoming quite a wheat center. Very large quantities of pork have also been purchased in the market here.

PROSPECTS

Weekly Conservative Journal, AT THE CITY OF TORONTO, TO BE CALLED

'The British Herald'

PROTESTANT INTELLIGENCER!

The Publisher, knowing the want that has long been felt in this community, of a sound Conservative, Independent Newspaper—not in the trammels of any Government, nor what is worse, in the long grip of that great Tyrant, "Party," has ventured to commence this Publication, and only claims at present from a Generous Public that sympathy and support which is invariably accorded to new undertakings honestly commenced. Every effort shall be used to make the journal what it professes to be; and that at the same time it shall be behind no other Weekly Journal in general Items of News, Foreign and Domestic, Commercial Reports, and every other matter that may be of general interest to Subscribers or the Public.

The Publisher will not profess in Political professions. "Acta non verba." These sort of professions are profitable about Election times, but seldom thought of afterwards.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE JOURNAL ARE SHORTLY THESE:

I. Maintenance of British Connection.
II. Maintenance of the Union of Upper and Lower Canada.
III. Extension of Education to the Body of the people—will be a special object of interest.
IV. In Provincial Politics, Conservatism; that is, carefully to observe all we have got, the goodness of which has been tested—never change for the mere sake of change, nor at the dictation of a Government, nor of a Party, to help them into power, nor at the heavy voice of the multitude led on by a few demagogues for their own ends; but show a real preference, and the *British Herald* will be the first to help to redress it.

V. Extension of Education to the Body of the people—will be a special object of interest.

VI. As to Religious matters, the *Herald* claims no dominion of Protestants, but will always manifestly uphold their Rights, and see that they are not (essentially) dominated over by the granting of exclusive privileges to any other Denominations.

TERMS:—\$1.50 per annum, payable in advance. Published for the Proprietor, by A. Dudgeon, 68 Yonge Street, Toronto.

THOMAS MCLEAN.

Agent for the North York Riding, JAMES BURNS, Newmarket.

FOR SALE.

EIGHTY-THREE and 60 Rods of Land, situated on Yonge Street, between the South West corner of Lot No. 72, in the 1st Con. of Whitechurch, with House, Barn, and other buildings. The Land is cleared and of good Quality.
For terms which are liberal, apply to James Christenson, Inn Keeper, Yonge St., or to Wm. MOSLEY, Land Agent, &c., Aurora.

December 23, 1860. U-45

To be Lot or Sold, THAT comfortable Dwelling House, situated on the Corner of Robinson and Blincoe Streets, in the

TOWN OF NEWMARKET!

The House is One and a half stories high—containing two Sliding Windows, Five Bed-Rooms and Kitchen, with an excellent Cellar. Upon the premises is a Well of good water—a Stable for four Horses and a large lot for Hay—a large Driving Shed, and a first rate vegetable garden attached. This above will be sold on reasonable terms Apply to Messrs. NAYLOR, on the premises, or to J. F. CARRISON, Esq., Ontario Street, Newmarket. (11th letter, 11th page.)

Newmarket, December 27, 1860. U-46

Farm, Park and Building Lots FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offers for sale that well known and beautifully situated farm, being the rear part of Lot No. 81, in the 1st Concession, of Whitechurch, consisting of

75 ACRES

More or less—about 65 of which are cleared and under good cultivation. There is a Dwelling House, also, Barn and other out-buildings already erected, and the soil is generally of good quality, suitable for a desirable property.

Also, One Timbered Park Lot, Centre Street, in the Village of Aurora—containing 3 Acres; together with

EIGHT BUILDING LOTS,

Situated in pleasant parts of the above Village. If the above property is not sold shortly at private sale, it will be put up at Auction.

For terms and particulars apply to the undersigned at Aurora.

R. W. JAMES, JOSUHA LACKIE.

Aurora, December 19th, 1860. U-45

For Sale or to Lot, A DWELLING HOUSE AND GARDEN PLOT.

The House is One and a half stories high, neatly situated on Wellington Street, and has an excellent garden attached. For particulars apply to

RICHARD SUGLEY.

Newmarket, November 29, 1860. U-41

TOWN LOTS.

FOR Sale—Two vacant Building Lots, beautifully situated on Main Street, in a good location. Terms liberal. Apply to

E. JACKSON.

Newmarket, July 21, 1860. U-42

FOR SALE!

A STORE, Dwelling House, Driving Shed, and three quarters of an Acre of Land, situated in the

VILLAGE OF GLENVILLE,

Three Miles West of Newmarket Station. Terms reasonable. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, at Newmarket.

JOHN CULVERWELL.

Newmarket, Nov. 27, 1860. U-42

Building Lots for Sale, in NEWMARKET.

THE undersigned offers for Sale three lots of very cheaply situated land, on Main St., directly opposite the Printing Office—consisting of about one-quarter of an Acre each; together with

TWO LOTS

Facing on Mill Street—on which is erected a large FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

Containing 2 large Rooms and Kitchen, with other conveniences. This property will be sold at a sacrifice, as the subscriber is desirous of removing from this section of country.

For terms and further particulars, apply at the Printing Office, or of

THOS. KONRON.

Newmarket, November 15, 1860. U-40

Two Stores—Dwelling House Attached FOR SALE!

FOR Sale, in the Village of Newmarket, a Building Lot, on which is erected

TWO STORES,

With Dwelling-House attached. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to—

E. JACKSON.

Newmarket, Oct. 21, 1860. U-37

For Sale.

ON very reasonable terms, a Building Lot, situated on the side line between King Street and King Horn, in the 4th Concession—within one mile of the Post Office. For further particulars apply at this Office.

E. JACKSON.

July 5, 1860. U-52

For Sale! 2,000 FENCE & FOUNDATION CEDAR POSTS.

Enquire of A. J. MURCKEN.

Newmarket, Feb. 7, 1860. U-51

FOR SALE

—OR— Exchange for Land!

IN the Incorporate VILLAGE of NEWMARKET, the premises lately occupied as the New Era Printing Office, situate on the corner of Main and Centre Streets, will be sold at a very small outlay as a General Store, or would make a capital Tavern Stand. A Good Cellar, with a living Spring.

Apply to the proprietor.

JOSEPH WOOD.

Newmarket, September 4th, 1860. U-30

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,

ON Wellington Street, in the Village of Aurora. For particulars, apply to

CHARLES BRELSFORD.

Newmarket, July 14, 1860. U-51

A Wagon-Maker Wanted,

FOR particulars, apply at this Office. Steady employment, if satisfactory. Newmarket, November 29, 1860. U-41

Millinery Goods!

Fall Styles in Great Variety!

MISS MAGUIRE

RETURNING thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed, begs respectfully to intimate to her friends, and customers generally, that she has received her Fall Stock of

MILLINERY GOODS!

Embracing a large and varied Assortment of FELT HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, HEAD DRESSES, &c., &c., &c.

MANTLES, BONNETS, RIBBONS, A general assortment of Millinery Goods. Five Per Cent. Discount for Cash! Intending purchasers would do well to call and examine her Stock before selecting elsewhere.

Main Street, adjoining the Post Office. Newmarket, Oct. 18, 1860. U-36.

GET OUT THE WAY!

CLEAR THE TRACK!

FOR I AM GOING! GOING! GOING! WHERE?

W. THOMPSON'S Christmas Toys

Where one can get something worth having.

If you want Toys, cheap and good, that's the place. He has got the largest and best assortment of Confectionery and Toys.

NORTH OF TORONTO.

Dates, Lemons, American Apples, Nuts, Prunes, Raisins, Figs, &c.

Something of Everything.

That's the place to go to. Remember the Address—

W. THOMPSON, Baker and Confectioner.

Opposite the Railroad Hotel, MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

Dec. 6, 1860. U-43

Stoves! Stoves!

PREPARE FOR WINTER!

BILLINGTON & FORSYTH,

RESPECTFULLY intimate to the citizens of Newmarket and surrounding country, that they have now on hand a general assortment of

Cooking, Box, Parlor and Office Stoves, Embracing all the New Patents and Designs.

—ALSO— AGRICULTURAL FURNACES—

One of which every Farmer ought to purchase. Old Stand, Water-st., Newmarket, Oct. 3, 1860. U-34

TELEGRAPH OFFICE

Re Opened in Newmarket.

THE undersigned has much pleasure in intimating to the business community, that the manager of the Montreal Telegraph Company has again re-opened an office in this place, and trusts the efforts which have been made to ensure the efficiency of the service will be duly appreciated by the business community.

Messages transmitted to any part of Canada, and the principal cities of the neighboring Republic, on the shortest routes.

O. FORD.

Newmarket, Dec. 14, 1860. U-44

NEWMARKET

Stove, Copper, Tin, Iron, and Japan

WAREHOUSE!

RETURNING thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed to the firm of HOSK & SON, the undersigned respectfully intimates to their customers and the public generally that the business will henceforth be conducted by

J. & J. HODGINS.

And having lately purchased these commodities from the late HOSK & SON, they will be found constantly on hand a large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, Of the newest designs and latest patterns; Japanese and Pressed Tin Ware; Cast Iron Pumps, and Lead Piping.

Copper, Tinned Sheet Iron Ware manufactured to order on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing to purchase anything in the above line of business, will find greatly to their advantage to call and examine this Stock before selecting elsewhere.

UT Old Cast Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, &c. &c. &c. For every description, and Farm Produce, taken in exchange for Goods.

J. & J. HODGINS.

Newmarket, Dec. 25, 1860. U-47

Teeth Extracted Without Pain, BY THE USE OF ELECTRICITY.

BY DR. E. C. EDMONDS.

WHO will be at the NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL, Newmarket, the 1st Tuesday of each Month.

Teeth Inserted on Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber.

All operations in his profession, performed in the most approved manner, and with the greatest care.

Residence—Aurora, C. W.

E. C. EDMONDS.

Aurora, Nov. 4, 1860. U-53

TAKE NOTICE.—The application of Electricity for Extracting Teeth, being patented for the Province of Canada, I have purchased the right to use the same of W. G. Adams, proprietor.

500 SHOT DEAD!

DR. MCKENZIE'S DEAD SHOT WORM CANDY.

18 working Millions beyond all conception. The Medical Faculty of Scotland, as well as the English and Irish, have pronounced the Worm Candy to be more good than all other Worm Medicines combined. It has stood the test since A. D. 1765, nearly one hundred years, which, almost every son and daughter of Old Scotia can testify. It is always found the same.

Old Dr. McKenzie's Worm Candy—Sticks.

As it resembles a candy-stick in taste and appearance, and is so easily swallowed, it is wholly unobtrusive, and where worms exist the result is beyond description.

A child ten years of age, of Rev. J. McDougall, Dundee, passed over 500 WORMS in THREE DAYS, which he testifies, he believes, that by God's blessing, it saved the child's life. Thousands of similar testimonials are given (without solicitation) to the present Proprietor.

Restless, sudden starting and grinding the teeth in sleep, convulsions, nervousness, (constituted no appetite) paleness, picking the nose, bowel complaint, fever, restlessness, emaciation, loss of the flesh, dry cough, sour breath, &c. &c. &c. are the first of the above symptoms will immediately cease to exist by using this Medicine once or twice. It always gives health, even if no worms exist. It is perfectly harmless even to the most tender infant.

Warranted Purely Vegetable in its Composition.

FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH PACKAGE! Sold at retail by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers in Europe and America, at 7½ pence sterling (15 cts) per package, or two shillings (50 cts) for four packages. Be sure that each package has the signature of Dr. McKenzie, M. D., Glasgow, on the wrapper.

Call for Dr. McKenzie's St. W. Candy. CARTER, KERRY & Co., Montreal, p. E.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W.

Are general Wholesale Agents for the Canada, August 28, 1860. U-39

Good Wood Wanted,

AT THE NEW ERA OFFICE, to payment for subscriptions. To be delivered immediately. Newmarket, December 5, 1860. U-45

ENGLISH CHEMICALS

General Drugs and Medicines!

DR. BENTLEY

HAS always in stock a complete assortment of the above, all of which are warranted genuine.

Persons requiring Medicines which can be relied on will do well to call, as they may depend on obtaining what they need and obtaining it fresh, pure and at a

REASONABLE PRICE!

PURE COD LIVER OIL,

The Hypophosphates of Lime, Soda and Iron, Quinine, Hore's Indian Root Pill, Vermifuge, and a supply of Botanic Medicines just received. Also, Tansons, Byringtons, Sponges, &c., &c.

Physicians and Dealers Supplied on Liberal Terms.

The Drug Store, Corner of Meland Water Streets, Newmarket, Aug. 4, 1860. U-40

Food Wanted!

WANTED by the Subscriber two or three hundred bushels of the finest Potatoes, for which the highest price in cash will be paid.

R. P. MCGREGOR.

King, Oct. 6, 1860. U-35

NEWMARKET

Steam Cabinet Manufactory!!

THE undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past twenty-one years, begs to state that having added a Steam Engine to his Establishment, and run it four years successfully, he is satisfied of his ability to manufacture

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER

Establishment without fail. He keeps constantly on hand, for sale, every description of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

He would also call particular attention to his newly patented

CHEMICAL PRESS,

Made of durable material—well adapted for the attention of farmers, and is designed, and well worthy

of all orders punctually attended to.

FUNERALS FURNISHED

On the shortest notice—on usual, with or without a Hearse. Coffin Trimmings, Plates, &c., on hand for sale.

JOSEPH MILLARD.

Newmarket, July 18, 1860. U-53

NOTICE

IMPORTANT TO WHICH IT MAY CONCERN.

THE subscriber is instructed by Mr. D. James G. George, of Bradford, to have immediate steps taken for the recovery of all remaining debts due to the estate of Mr. John Bone.

JAMES BURNS.

Newmarket, November 22, 1860. U-41

TORONTO

Wholesale Stationers and Paper Manufacturers!

BUNTING, BROTHER & Co.,

8 & 6 Commercial Buildings, Yonge-st.,

DEGS to intimate to their numerous customers and the trade generally, that their stock will always be found complete with every description of goods to the Stationery Department.

Blank Books of Every Description,

All the National School Books at Publishers' Price. We would call special attention to our stock of

Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers,

These goods being all our own manufacture, we sell at much lower prices than those imported from Britain.

TERMS LIBERAL!

Toronto, April 24, 1860. U-11

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ALSO, we present you with a perfect remedy of the most valuable kind, for the cure of all the diseases of the blood, and the most common of which are Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, &c